

## A SHIP LOAD

**Of Italians Lost Their Lives in the Bay of Gibraltar—In a Storm a Steamship Is Driven Upon the Ram of a War Vessel.**

**Out of 830 Souls on Board 569 Lives Are Lost—There Were 700 Emigrant Passengers—The Winds and Waves Were Irresistible.**

GI BRALTAR, March 20.—It is now believed that the loss of life by the sinking of the steamer Utopia was much greater than at first estimated. Several bodies have been washed upon the Spanish shore. Everything possible was done by the British war ship to rescue the unfortunate immigrants, so much so that four of the seamen were washed overboard and drowned. The scene was heart-rending. The 700 immigrants on the sinking ship fled the air with wild and horrible cries for help, and shrieks of terror as they saw death awaiting them in the angry waves. Overhead the clouds rushed furiously, driven by the southwest gale. Almost 300 were rescued.

At this hour, 3:30 p. m., the number of the saved is 351, and the loss of life is placed at about 480. Thirty-five bodies have been recovered.

At 4:30 it was announced that the official report of the number of persons on board the Utopia show that when she left Naples the steamship had 830 souls on board, including passengers and crew. Of this number only 311 have been saved. Thus 519 of her passengers and crew are either drowned or missing.

An officer of the Utopia says: "We were slowing our engines, preparing to anchor when, before we realized our danger, we found ourselves broadside on the bows of the Ancon. There was a shout from both vessels, which was instantly followed by the Ancon's ram tearing into the Utopia. We were about a quarter of a mile from the shore at the time. The officers in and about the catastrophe say that they never forget the scene that followed the collision. The Italians were thrown into a state of complete and cowardly panic. They fled frantically and fought madly to reach the forecastle. A few of the married men dragged their wives with them, but the bulk of the single men were heedless of the piteous appeals of the women and children. The forecastle and rigging were soon crowded, and the vessel began to settle down."

**Left Over and Condensed.**  
CINCINNATI, O., March 21.—J. & A. Simpkins, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, assigned to ex-Judge Goebel. Liabilities \$300,000.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—The quarterly returns from the mills show: Twenty-five corporations, representing a capital of \$14,410,000 and operating forty-six mills, have paid a dividend of \$26,350, or an average of about 1.54 per cent. Ten corporations, representing a capital of \$4,508,000 and operating eleven mills, have paid no dividends during the past three months.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Millers here are greatly interested in the mission of John W. Foster to Spain for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of reciprocity with Spain for the benefit of the American-Cuban trade. The removal of the duty on flour in Cuba will furnish a great market for the product of the American mills.

HUNTINGTON, IND.—The women of Mount Zina, armed with clubs and axes, beat down a saloon door, emptied vessels, demolished furniture, and that all drank shops would share a similar fate. No one interfered with the proceedings, and it is thought all other places will close.

LONDON.—The first conversation by telephone between London and Paris was highly successful.

LOS ANGELES.—William Henry Smith, the first lord of the treasury in the history of common law, announced that the government had come to the decision that no woman representative of labor or of other organizations could be placed upon the labor commission.

BAY CITY, MICH.—The Michigan Salt Manufacturers' association decided to allow the organization to expire by limitation March 31. The association has handled the Michigan salt product for twelve years. There is a surplus of 1,000,000 barrels on hand which will be thrown on the market, and it is feared it will ruin the industry and business of many establishments.

NEW YORK.—Judge John R. Brady, of the supreme court, is dead. He was stricken with paralysis and died in a few hours.

NEW YORK.—Superintendent Mason, of the assay office, received a notice from the director of the mint that the \$1,000,000 in gold bars, ordered by Heidebach, Lechebach & Co., and Lazarus Franks would not be allowed to be taken for export, and the request for the bars was refused. This is the first time in eight years that the government has refused to allow gold bars to be taken for export. Three years ago the assay office had \$90,000,000 in gold bars behind its counters, but the steady drain for the last two years has reduced them more than \$18,000,000, and the prospect for a further depletion was plainly apparent.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—The Santa Fe officials have been here for the purpose of locating a new depot to cost \$50,000 to replace the one burned a year ago.

BOKE CITY.—The legislature has appropriated \$50,000 for the world's fair.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Although the joint committee on Treasury Woodruff's accounts has not yet completed its work, it is found that the ex-treasurer was short about \$110,000, in addition to the admitted defalcation.

W. C. Knox's Bank Closes.

TOPEKA, KAN.—The United States Savings bank, of which W. C. Knox is president, is in the hands of an assignee; the following notice posted on the door told the story:

"The bank is in the hands of an assignee. A list of creditors will be filed during the day. The assets largely exceed the liabilities, and depositors will undoubtedly be paid in full. Aside from deposits, the amount due creditors is not large, and is held almost entirely out of the state. The bank is not in debt to any bank or financial institution in Topeka."

SAMUEL T. HOWE, Assignee.

This failure is a direct result of the assignment of John D. Knox & Co. thirty days ago. Although the institutions have not been connected in any way, the public, and particularly the eastern creditors were unable to see it in that light, and almost immediately a quiet run was commenced upon the United States Savings bank. The eastern creditors holding time certificates, presented their accounts and they were paid as far as present, and some of the local depositors withdrew their funds. The officers of the bank had completed arrangements with an eastern banking house by which they were to get any amount of money they might need. The security was agreed upon and the bank did not look elsewhere for assistance.

When the time came for the use of the cash, however, it was not forthcoming, and the officers of the bank were compelled to put the institution in the hands of an assignee.

The depositors are largely composed of laboring people, and their accounts represent their hard earned savings laid by for a rainy day.

W. C. Knox and wife made a deed transferring to the United States Savings bank, property of an aggregate value of \$175,000. This included the Knox building and two lots, \$120,000; the St. James hotel property, two lots, \$28,000; some vacant city lots and several quarter sections of farming lands.

This will all go into the assets. Everything was turned in except a house on Harrison street, owned by Mrs. Knox, on which there is some incumbrance, and a lot in Parkdale, owned by her before her marriage.

All stock held by Mr. Knox in the William C. Knox Guaranty Eight Per Cent. Investment company has been turned into the general assets of the bank; also all of his stock in the Sunflower Window Glass company, and in all the other local institutions in which he was interested.

Germany Must Swallow Our Pork.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A Washington special to the Mail and Express says: President Harrison has decided upon summary measures to relieve American pork, which is the subject of German opposition. Minister Phelps has been notified by the state department, at the request of President Harrison, to demand of the German authorities that the embargo be at once removed, else the president will proceed to exercise the authority given him by the last congress, and by proclamation close our ports against German imports. The announcement amounts to nothing less than a threat, and the result will be interesting. The state department officials refuse to discuss the matter. There is no doubt that communication has been sent to Minister Phelps, for the president so informed a senator who called on him.

Significant Remarks.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Very Rev. P. J. Donahue, chancellor of the arch diocese of Milwaukee, in his St. Patrick's day address, speaking of the "Cruel Crisis" now upon Ireland, said: "Often and often we have helped her with our means. We can now best aid her by withholding our means. A request has been made across the Atlantic for more funds to be followed up throughout the land by a person whom I believe I believe I voice the views and feelings of a vast majority of Irish-Americans, when I say that their love of Ireland is too great, their love of peace too great, their common sense too great to encourage the embassy just arrived upon these shores. Back to their land and settle where it belongs."

Good Words for Our Colleges.

BOSTON, March 21.—President Eliot, of Harvard, has returned from his trip through the west. He was greatly impressed with the educational development of those states. He said of this:

"The progress which the west has made in educational matters in the last few years is marvelous. I was particularly impressed with the rapid strides which all the state universities have made. They have advanced wonderfully and have become broader and more generous in spirit. They are equipped with the most modern scientific improvements of the last twenty years, to make an advance which it took our old Puritan fathers a couple of centuries to complete."

From the Big Mills.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 21.—The Northwestern Miller says: The mills ground more flour last week, the total product being 125,000 barrels, against 116,833 barrels the week before, and 137,000 barrels for the corresponding time in 1901. The flour market is in rather an inactive condition, trade for the last week having been limited. Patents are hard to dispose of, though the domestic demand has been rather improved. Foreign markets are about as slow. Bakers are easily kept busy to produce flour on a fair price, mainly for export, while low grades are in very active demand at top quotations, both from home and foreign markets.

Rules of Hog Inspection.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Secretary J. M. Rusk here to study some details prior to putting into operation the new law providing for the inspection of meats for foreign markets. He talked with great enthusiasm of the future of the American hog. He will make the rules for inspection as simple as possible, and will not direct microscopic examinations to be made, except in shipments to countries where fear of trichina has been shown. He believes that the law will be very truly and England, and he anticipates a large increase in the exportation to those countries.

Charles N. Felton Elected.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., March 21.—Charles N. Felton was elected United States senator to succeed the late Senator Hearst. The ballot on which he was elected was the eighth, taken in joint convention of the legislature. The ballot on the first roll call stood, Estes 4, Felton 40, Johnston 4, Hancock 4, Blanchard 1. Twenty-three democratic votes were cast for White. Before the vote was announced a number of changes were made to Felton and finally became a stampede and the ballot was as follows: Estes 15, Felton 73, Johnston 1, Hancock 4, White (dem.) 24.

World's Fair Commission.

CHICAGO, March 21.—President Palmer has practically advised the national commission not to meet in April. He has sent a statement to each of the commissioners, in which he says that, according to the ruling of the treasury department in regard to funds, a meeting of the commission will create a deficit of \$15,000. Many of the commissioners are not satisfied with this arrangement and have signified their willingness to attend a meeting of the commissioners at their own expense.

They Are All Falling In.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—A cablegram was received by the department of state from Lieutenant George P. Schriver, of the United States Army, special commissioner to the Central American states, in which he states that the government of Guatemala accepts the invitation to participate in the exposition and has given assurance of hearty co-operation.

Split Open and Scalped.

MARSHALLTOWN, IA., March 21.—M. J. Jacobson, living near Waterloo, has received a telegram that his 12-year old son, who was visiting in Nebraska, had been captured by a party of Indians. A party of men started in pursuit, and as they approached the redskins split the boy open with a tomahawk, scalped him and then escaped. The boy was dead when they reached him.

A Minimum Rate of Wages.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Organized labor has made another demand upon the world's fair directors. They have been granted an eight hour day and a system of arbitration. It now asks that in lieu of all concessions asked for, the directors establish a minimum rate of wages. The rate to be that of the union labor as fixed for the various trades.

Missouri's Anti-Trust Law.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The state legislature has passed an anti-trust bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$100 a day for each day that a company or corporation is in violation of the law. The bill now goes to the governor with fair prospects of becoming a law.

Reached Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., March 21.—An epidemic of sore throat and grippe is prevalent here. At least half of the population is affected in some form. There have been no deaths.

Parnell to Retain His Seat.

LONDON, March 21.—It was stated in the lobby of the house of commons that Mr. Parnell had decided to retain his seat in parliament, in accordance with his challenge to Mr. Healy.

## EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT

**A Feeling of Confidence and Hopefulness in the Future in Almost All Quarters—Dress Goods Make Happy—Trade Fair in the West.**

**Money Markets Easier in the Interior—Larger Output of the Treasury—Home Supply in Woolen Goods Fills the Home Demand.**

NEW YORK, March 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

There is found in almost all quarters a feeling of confidence and hopefulness as to the future. Though the present effect of short crops is felt in the northwest, the prospect for the coming season is exceptionally bright, and while in some of the chief manufacturing operations are checked by uncertainty regarding prices, it may be expected that the relations between materials and finished products will be soon adjusted to the new conditions.

Sales of wool at Boston, New York and Philadelphia this year, so far show an increase over last year of 20 per cent, and still continue large.

The dress goods makers have closed the most prosperous season known, and hope for better prices presently. In knit goods some complaint that they are carrying too large stocks, and that many orders are still uncollected. The expansion and diversification of the manufacturers leaves for foreign supply only the finer grades of worsted that are not made here, and even in men's wools there is some improvement, though the demand looks to style rather than quantity.

The boot and shoe business is retarded by speculating in hides and leather, as prices of goods are no higher than a year ago; but while buyers are cautious they are numerous, and the trade shows no change, buyers believing that as soon as the demand for consumption increases again no strikes or shutdowns will restrict production. The general average of all prices is still advancing and have risen half of 1 per cent for the past week.

Trade in the east is not very brisk. At cities west of the Mississippi trade is fair for the season. The money markets are easier at most of the interior cities, Chicago and St. Paul. At New York rates have been changed but little—2½ to 3 per cent, on call, but there is some difficulty in obtaining commercial loans. The treasury has put out \$21,600,000 more money than it has taken in during the week, besides issuing \$1,000,000 more silver notes.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days were 275 as compared with 273 last week.

A SHARP SECRETARY.

Jerry Rusk Outwits the Old World Governments.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The sensational large purchase of cattle in Canada during the past week by American capitalists brought to light here the first public knowledge of the results of a masterly international campaign that has been quietly but effectually waged by Secretary of Agriculture Rusk. The object was to afford relief to American cattle growers by opening up the markets abroad, and according to statements of one of the largest dealers in Chicago, success has already been attained, while a much greater widening of the foreign outlet is now close at hand. The Canadian purchases, it appears, are simply in the nature of preliminary tactics to secure the unrestricted entry of American cattle into Great Britain. Canadian cattle, though inferior to the American, are legally unfettered by British enactments, and the Americans who have just bought some immense Canadian herds propose to utilize the Canadian animal and familiarize the people of rural England, Scotland and Wales with the beef from this side the Atlantic. This Canadian venture is to result in a loss to the Americans interested, and they are confidently counting on recouping themselves when, under the plans laid down by Secretary Rusk, the American beef is freely introduced and slaughtered at will at Edinburgh, Glasgow and London.

American live stock can only be handled or killed at three ports, and that, too, under harassing restrictions. That the Rusk plan will accomplish its purpose in Queen Victoria's populous domain, the results already reached in France, Germany and the Netherlands leave no doubt, to say nothing of the fact that the essential features of the plan have just now been formally embodied in the United States statutes as to the federal inspection law. Much ago, it is learned, Secretary Rusk put to work on an experimental scale, exactly the inspection provided in the bill. His agents inspected certain shipments and certified the animals to be sound as an American dollar. Against this certificate the authorities at Antwerp and Hamburg have been unable to maintain the time honored pretense that the cattle, being American, were, as a matter of course, diseased. Beginning December 2, six different shipments have been landed up to will at Edinburgh, Glasgow and London.

The shipments to Paris, thirteen in number, commenced arriving August 1, and now have reached a total of 4,681 head. At Antwerp the shipments began still further back, May 5, and that port had received thirteen consignments, altogether 4,328 head. Great Britain is now the market stronghold toward the capture of which is being bent all the surplus energy of American cattle growers, led by Secretary Rusk.

Mr. Ingalls as an Accession.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The sentiments expressed by ex-Senator Ingalls in his Boston interview and his interview at Baltimore are very gratifying to the farmer alliance officers here.

Mr. Ingalls kept telling the people through the newspaper interviews that they greatly underestimate the importance of the farmers' movement, and entirely mistake its significance, and he hints that it is time for the east to become frightened. He now expresses belief that the farmer alliance is not only sincere in its aims, but most of its aims are laudable.

Congressman Jerry Simpson said that he was glad to observe the manifestation of repentance on the part of Mr. Ingalls.

"I am glad to see Mr. Ingalls coming around to our side," said Congressman Simpson, "and he is pleased to welcome him into the ranks of the new party. Mr. Ingalls is one of the ablest and most brilliant men of the time, and we need all the recruits of his kind that we can get."

"I am only sorry that he did not fully express himself before the election or during the campaign last fall as he does now. I suppose his conversion is the result of the severe discipline administered by the people of Kansas."

Verdict, and we'll get them, too. The people of the east will wake up pretty soon to the realization of the fact that the farmers of the west mean business."

"Yes," concluded the sockless statesman, "the alliance is growing every day, and the imperial government for larger trade within the British islands is the party's duty," said he. "I do not think the British people appreciate the significance of the recent election."

Most Court Cases.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 23.—Professor Fiddon, M. P., for Albert county, New Brunswick, dean of the Halifax law school, author of the famous extradition act and one of the most prominent men in the conservative ranks in the Canadian parliament, was interviewed as to the future of the conservative policy.

They simply know that the government is sustained, but do not realize the momentous character of the issues involved. The time has now come when England must choose between abandoning Canada or agreeing to an imperial tariff that will give Canadian products a preference in English markets in return for preference to British manufacturers in Canadian markets. If England will not do this, it is not only not only probable, but appears to be the inevitable destiny of Canada. But if England will agree to discriminate against foreign and in favor of Canadian lumber, barley, cheese, butter, beef and eggs in consideration of a lower Canadian duty on English manufactures, the future struggle is an easy one."

Havemeyer Saves His Own Way.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The state senate law committee continued its investigation into the sugar trust. William Dick, of Dick & Meyers, one of the trust companies, testified that he could not tell anything reliable concerning the trust's profits. H. A. Havemeyer was submitted to a long examination. He testified that the \$1,000,000 loan was made by the trust company as individuals and not as a corporation. Mr. Havemeyer declined to give the valuation placed upon his stock turned over to the trust. The witness said the books of his company showed no personal property when the company was organized into a corporation. The witness said the business was conducted entirely on borrowed money in amounts ranging all the way from one to fifteen millions. (Sensation.) Mr. Havemeyer refused to tell the number of shares of his corporation that were turned over to the trust. He declined also to tell what were the profits of the trust. He said the books would show the profit. The books were in the office of the Central Trust company in New Jersey. He refused to produce the books. The trust was formed, the witness said, for the pecuniary advantage of the members. He evaded the question asking if it was not formed to keep up prices.

Newfoundland Arrived.

LONDON, March 24.—The Pall Mall Gazette gives more prominence to a communication from a gentleman who occupies a position of influence in Newfoundland, and who is now in this city. In this communication the Newfoundlanders declare that any attempt on the part of the imperial government to enforce martial law in Newfoundland will be resisted, adding "The forces cannot come to the Trafalgar Square business over us." At the conclusion of a long leading editorial upon the subject, the Pall Mall Gazette says: "Unless something is done quickly to bring about a rapprochement between the colonies and the colonial office, we may find the Newfoundland little of fish go the way of the Boston pickets of tea."

General Joseph E. Johnston Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—General Joseph E. Johnston died at his residence on Connecticut avenue. The general has been suffering for the past three weeks with an affection of the heart, aggravated by a cold he caught soon after General Sherman's funeral in New York. His physician has been trying to keep him up for several days, but his advanced age has given little hope of his recovery from the beginning of his illness. General Johnston was the last, save General Beauregard, of the six full generals of the confederacy.

Another Gould Manipulation.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The Daily News says: Not a few of the Rock Island officials are apprehensive of a sudden change in the management of the road. For some time they have been presiding themselves that the stories of Gould's stock manipulations, which have resulted in giving the railroad a controlling interest, was unfounded and chimerical. But dispatches and gossip indicate that there is a well developed plan to place George Gould at the head of the Rock Island, thereby ousting President Cable.

Quit Work in Every Country at Once.

PARIS, March 24.—The second class hotels are filled up with delegates to the international convention of miners which opens here.

Delegates have arrived from England, France, Belgium and Germany. The Belgian delegates have been charged to propose a plan for an international strike to take place in all the countries represented by the convention. The scheme includes the controlling of the strike by a central committee.

New York's Want of Sympathy.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Farnell and Parnellism was given a rebuke when O'Kelly, Redmond and Harrison, the agents of Mr. Parnell, addressed their initial meeting to raise money for Mr. Parnell and his followers at Cooper Union, and the hall was not half filled.

No prominent men sat on the stage. Not more than \$1,500 was raised. All those who took part in the former Parnell meetings were absent.

Perished in the Snow.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 23.—Advices from Cut Bank, Mont., say that many of the 2,000 men who were thrown out of employment at the terminus of the Great Northern extension by the heavy storm six weeks ago, perished in their attempt to reach Summit, 11 miles further west. Seven are reported to have been frozen to death, and it is certain that a great many more have perished, of whom all trace has been lost. A large number had arms and legs frozen.

Interesting to Kansans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Colton has completed his work relating to the claim of Kansas against the United States which was allowed by the direct tax law passed by the last congress. Governor Humphrey will receive a draft from the treasury in favor of Kansas for over \$62,000. Colton said that Kansas was among the first states to respond to the call for funds in 1861 and should be one of the first to be paid.

Arresting Bonlinger's Friends.

PARIS, March 23.—The police raided and searched the houses of a number of leading Bonlingers. They also arrested M. Granger and M. Roche, members of the chamber of deputies, who belonged to the patriotic league. They secured many revolutionary documents, which will be used at the trial of the men.

Will March Anyhow.

PARIS, March 23.—Many socialist meetings were held, and all those present favored the idea of a gigantic May day demonstration. At one of the meetings resolutions were passed pledging the socialists to march over the protest bodies of all who interfered with the procession which they intend to have on May-day.

Gould Not in It.

CHICAGO, March 24.—President Cable, of the Rock Island, concerning the rumored sale of the road to the Gould interest, said so far as he knew there was no foundation for such reports. "If these people want the road they get it by paying the price," said Mr. Cable. "But I have no reason to believe that the Rock Island will change hands very soon."

Death of the Mexican Central's President.

BOSWORTH, March 24.—Hon. Henry C. Wade, president of the Mexican Central Railroad company is dead.

Man's greatest enemy is the wine-glass; woman's, the looking-glass. But the greatest friend of both is that world-renowned philanthropist, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Precaution.—"Why do you always insist upon your wife's singing in company when you know she has absolutely no voice?" "Because then I am sure she is not talking."

"There's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream." Now, about this there is some diversity of opinion. Some giving preference to a good article of taffy, but there are few things any sweeter than ease after a racking pain and this is only gotten by using Salvation Oil.

It seems to be a pastime for some people to be always tardy.

One cannot kindle much of a fire with poker chips.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The office seeker in Washington hopes for an early spring opening.

Mrs. Boggs: Yes, I am a widow for the second time in my life. Miss Jagr: And will you marry again? Mrs. Boggs: Well, I'm considering whether it would be wise for me to be so foolish.

It is always fly time with absconders.

A cook's experience covers considerable range.

Marked down—the young man's mustache when it begins to be visible.

When a bachelor is asked to rock the cradle he feels more like stoning the baby instead.

Fruits and Trees! Points for Tree Planters. A new book for practical tree planters. The Grange Seed Farmer says: "This entire book is ably written and gives trustworthy information for everyone growing fruit of any sort or kind." Sent free by Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.

Old smokers should not hesitate to give William McKinley the fine cut direct.



## ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

## "German Syrup"

We have selected two or three lines from letters freshly received from parents who have given German Syrup to their children in the emergencies of Croup. You will credit these, because they come from good, substantial people, happy in finding what so many families lack—a medicine containing no evil drug, which mother can administer with confidence to the little ones in their most critical hours, safe and sure that it will carry them through.

ED. L. WILKINS, of Alma, Neb. I give it to my children when troubled with Croup and never saw any preparation act like it. It is simply miraculous.

Fullly one-half of our customers are mothers who use Boschee's German Syrup among their children. A medicine to be successful with the little folks must be a treatment for the sudden and terrible foes of childhood, whooping cough, croup, diphtheria and the dangerous inflammations of delicate throats and lungs. ©

120 Broadway, New York.

Gross Assets, January 1st, 1891, - \$119,219,714 47

Gross Liabilities, January 1st, 1891, 95,903,277 12

Employees Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited) of London, England.

21 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

Gross Assets, January 1st, 1891, - \$1,015,904 30

Gross Liabilities, January 1st, 1891, - 799,214 96

The Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York.

32 Nassau St., New York City.

Gross Assets, January 1st, 1891, - \$147,154,961 20

Gross Liabilities, January 1st, 1891, 137,178,727 82

Home Life Insurance Co.

254 Broadway, New York.

Gross